## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	North Korea	REPORT			
SUBJECT	Musan Lumber Mill	DATE DISTR. 8 September 1955			
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PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25 <b>X</b> 1		
DATE ACQUIRED	This is UNEVALUATED Information				
<del></del>	SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE	APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE			

- In July 1955, the Musan Lumber mill was in the Tumen River basin at EB1725 and was under reconstruction because a fire partially destroyed it in August 1953. This mill was reportedly the Largest mill in operation in North Korea during the Japanese occupation.
- 2. In July 1955, about 10 truckloads of pine trees, approximately seven meters long and 50 centimeters in diameter, were sent to the mill daily from the lumbering area on Paektu-san (DB2150). At the mill the trees were cut into railroad ties, planks, and boards about 5 centimeters thick for floor construction. Logs to be processed were often floated or rafted down the river from the Tumen River basin area. The mill was equipped with a railroad siding used for incoming materials and outgoing freight shipments. Most of the lumber processed at the mill was sent to the Machinery and Materials Administration in Plyongyang.
- 3. The Musan Lumber mill employed about 280 persons<sup>2</sup>. There were 120 workers in each of the two factories operated by the mill; 10 office clerks, 10 carriers, and 20 processors who made wooden utensils. Clerks and carriers worked on a straight eight-hour day shift; other laborers worked on one of three eight-hour shifts. Forty employees worked on each eight-hour shift.
- 4. Heavy laborers received a daily food ration of 800 grams; clerks, light laborers, and Grade 6 employees received a daily food ration of 600 grams. Grade 6 employees were paid 1,180 won per month; laborers who loaded and unloaded open freight cars were paid on a piece-work basis and averaged 2,000 to 2,500 won per month. Single men lived in the mill-operated dormitory, two to a room, and paid 450 won monthly board. Married men with dependents lived in mill-operated houses.

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